

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
August 8, 1918—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Min. 77; Max. 83. Weather, Partly, Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

VOL. LII, NO. 64 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4763

ALLIES SMASH PRINCE RUPRECHT'S LINE Ten Thousand Prisoners and Hundred Guns Taken BLOW IMPERILS WHOLE OF HUN LINE

ADVANCE OF SIX MILES IS SCORED

Amiens Front Flares In Battle—Tanks Lead Charging Tommies

LONDON, August 9—(Associated Press)—In a grand offensive along a twenty-eight-mile front, north and south of the Somme, the French and British scored a great victory yesterday, taking upwards of ten thousand prisoners, many guns and great stores of supplies.

The advance was general from the Avre River, at Braches, north to the neighborhood of Morlan-court, the British Fourth Army and the French First Army taking part. The Germans have been driven back for an average of over six miles along the entire front, with the Allied center being driven ahead for nearly eight miles.

SCURRY IN FLIGHT

The enemy's motor transports are scurrying in flight and three of Prince Ruprecht's divisions have been smashed. These are the twenty-seventh, the forty-third and the hundred and eighth, while the hundred and seventeenth division, which had reached this front only on Wednesday night, was caught in the swirl of the Anglo-French advance and badly cut up.

General Haig, reporting last night on the success of the drive, said: "The French, Canadians, Australians and English stormed the enemy's front along twenty miles, from Braches to Morlan-court. We have reached the Chipilly, on the Somme, and from thence the new line runs south-east to Framerville, in the center of the advance, and southwest to Caix. We gained our final objective on practically the entire front. Tonight our cavalry and fast tanks are pursuing the enemy."

No estimate of guns captured or material taken had been made, Haig said.

ALLIED LOSS SMALL

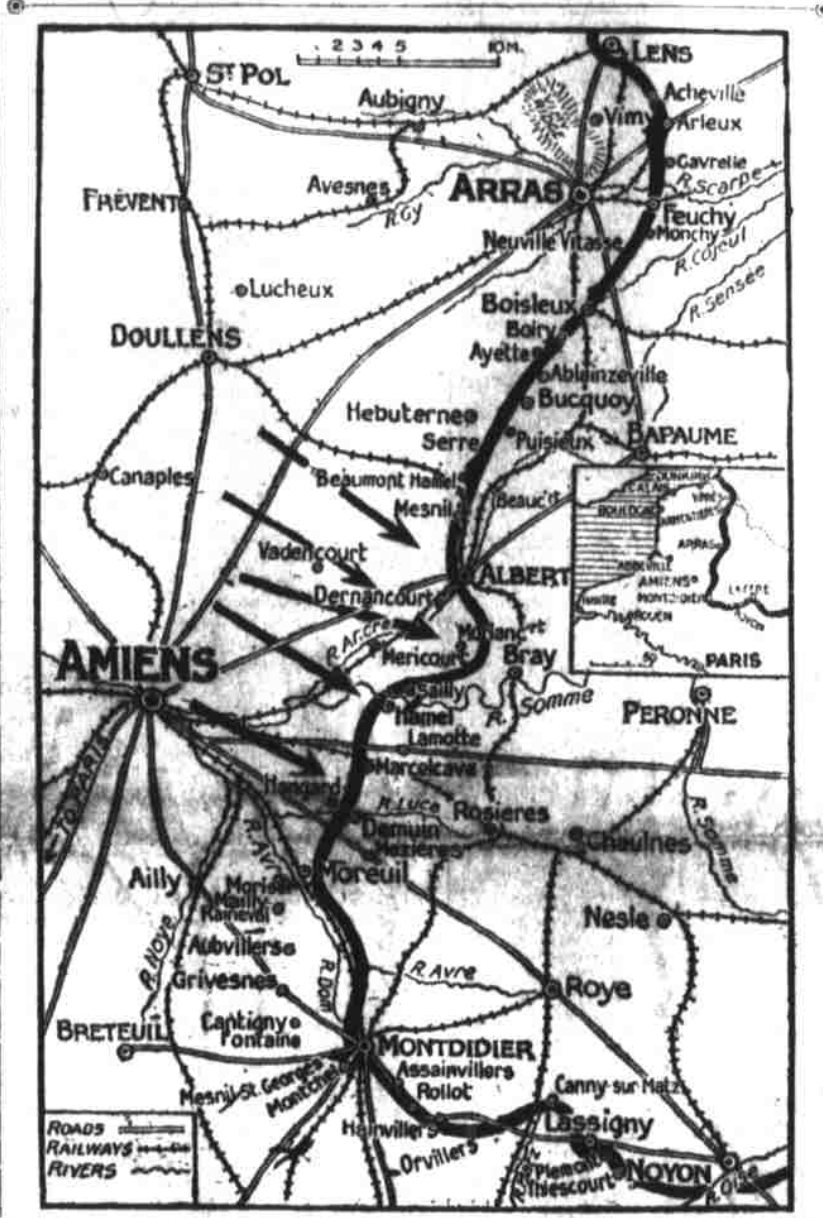
The Allied loss is reported by correspondents as exceptionally small.

The attack was launched at five o'clock in the morning, the British shock troops advancing towards Cerisy-Guilly, just south of the Somme, and the French making a simultaneous drive towards Demuin and Aubercourt, on the south bank of the Luce River. The British, who used many tanks, preceded their infantry and tank advance by only three minutes of concentrated shell fire against the German first lines. The French spent forty minutes in artillery preparation.

At Moreuil and Moriel, on the Avre, the German offered terrific resistance to the French, while the British met with their strongest resistance near Morlan-court, on the very north end of the battlefield. The French smashed down the resistance and advanced rapidly, reaching Plessier, Rosainvillers, southeast of Moreuil, by yesterday afternoon, a gain of more than seven miles. The British fought at Morlan-court all day, the Germans retreating at this point stubbornly and making repeated furious and fruitless counterattacks.

Elsewhere along the front the resistance was nominal, the tanks crushing out the machine gun nests and leading the way, while the Allied artillery was kept moving forward throughout

THE Amiens front, where the French and British yesterday launched a powerful offensive that smashed the Huns along a twenty-mile battle line, driving them back for from five to seven and a half miles, with heavy losses in men and material.



BOLSHEVIKI FALL BACK BEFORE ALLIES' ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—Before the advance of the Allies in Northern Russia, which has been organized in a government which covers six states or provinces, the Bolsheviks are falling back.

Following the landing of strong Allied forces on the East side of the White Sea they occupied Archangel, shelling out the Bolshevik forces from the vicinity of the port. These withdrew across the Dvina River and the Allies are now progressing rapidly south in the direction of Vologda. The Bolshevik force which was dislodged at Archangel consisted of 8000 men and large stores of supplies were taken. It is estimated that to the north of the Gulf of Finland and far to the West of Archangel there are left

the battle, being always close behind the shock troops and shelling ahead of them.

Heavy mists, which crept over the battlefield soon after the initial attack was launched, helped the Allies and hid their advances from the Germans, who time after time received their knowledge of the progress of the French and British only when these appeared among them with swinging bayonets or when the British tanks swept into and over their lines.

Hard Fighting Progresses
It is believed that the Germans are rushing reinforcements to this threatened section of their line, which already has reached a point where the Germans at Montdidier are in danger of being cut off. Hard fighting is still in progress along the greater part of the front, with the Allies continuing to drive forward. The outlook for the Germans is not promising and the whole line may yet be forced to the Hindenburg line, from which the Germans launched their greatest offensive in March.

Already in their advance the Allies have taken more than a score of villages and four important towns.

Booby Enormous
During the afternoon, Bour Law, in the commons, announced that the Allies, up to three o'clock, had reached all their objectives along the twenty kilometer front, capturing a hundred guns and several thousand prisoners. At times the number of prisoners taken

STRENGTH OF FOCH SHOWN IN NEW WAY

Landing Right and Left and Keeping Foes On the Move

WASHINGTON, August 9—(Associated Press)—The greatest significance is attached here to the news from France that a Franco-British offensive in force has been launched against the armies of the Crown Prince Ruprecht, while the German Crown Prince, is being battered back along the Vesle by another Allied offensive. The significance comes in the demonstration that General Foch now has a sufficient force at his command to undertake two offensive movements and to sustain them.

Attacked as they are on two main fronts, the Germans are not now able to draw reserves from one section to another as they have been doing, while the reserves which Ruprecht has already sent to the Aisne front, to the relief of his imperial cousin, cannot now be withdrawn to support his own threatened lines.

Ready On Lys
It is believed here that if reserves are brought by Ruprecht to the Somme from the Lys the British will immediately attack there and flatten out that salient, while if the Somme line is not materially strengthened it may be driven back to the St. Quentin line, with certain heavy losses in the retreat.

The advance scored yesterday places the Allies astride of the Villers-Bretonneux-Chaulnes railroad, which has been used by the Germans to feed their Amiens and Montdidier salients, and this seizing of the railroad threatens the entire German line now from the North Sea to Rheims.

Another Retreat
There are signs, say the reports from Paris, of an approaching German retreat on the north end of his French and Flemish line, where he has evidently been expecting to be attacked.

As the defeat of the Crown Prince on the Marne removed the menace of the capture of Paris, so the defeat of Prince Ruprecht on the Somme yesterday has caused the menace to the Channel Ports to vanish and made certain that no drive to separate the British and French forces can be made.

Americans Resting
The latest reports from General Pershing say that there was little fighting on the Vesle River yesterday, although the Franco-Americans holding positions on the north bank have been able to improve their lines somewhat.

The German artillery attack upon the Allied lines is slackening in force, although the number of shells being fired is very large. These are of small caliber, however, and it is believed that the Crown Prince has withdrawn his heavy ordnance beyond the Aisne, preparatory to evacuating the Vesle territory.

On the Italian front there is only isolated artillery fire.

In Eastern Albania the Bulgars launched an attack upon the French lines, being repulsed.

W. S. S.
LONDON, August 9—(Associated Press)—Great Britain and France will join with the United States in efforts to rehabilitate Russia's shattered economy, it was announced in Washington today. They will also send commissions commercial, agricultural and legal experts as well as Red Cross units. These will go to Siberia as will the United States Commission.

Announcement of the plans of Great Britain and France was made to the house of commons by Sir Robert Cecil.

GENERAL MATSUKAWA, whom local Japanese believe is the man who will lead the American-Japanese expedition into Siberia. He is a Russo-Japanese veteran and regarded as one of the leading strategists of Japan.



JAPANESE PICK GENERAL MATSUKAWA AS LEADER

General T. Matsukawa, who has been recently relieved by Lieutenant General T. Umemiya as the commander of the Japanese garrison in Korea, is all probability will be named as the supreme commander of the American-Japanese expedition in Siberia, according to information received here by the Nippo Jiji, printed in that paper yesterday.

The information which was received in much confusion a Tokyo cablegram to the Hawaii Jiji to the effect that the authority to appoint a supreme commander of the joint American-Japanese forces has been given to Japan.

General Matsukawa, who is slated as the commander-in-chief, is a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war. He is regarded as one of the most eminent strategists in the army circles of Japan.

General Matsukawa was relieved as the commander of the Korean garrison on July 24, presumably to make possible a later appointment as the head of the Allies' military activities in Siberia.

JUGO-SLAVS LOOK TO AMERICANS FOR AID

SEATTLE, August 8—(Official)—Dr. Hinko Hinkovich, leader of the southern Jugo Slavs, in a speech here today, said: "Austria-Hungary must not survive the war. She must disappear as a power. Every liberty-loving nation looks to her and I personally wait for the time when she will see to it that the future states of the world will be ruled by justice, not by force—but Austria-Hungary must not survive."

NEWS GATHERING HELD ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—Discussing the new draft proposals, Secretary of War Baker said today that the business of news-gathering is an indispensable industry. He said that the handling of the news paper workers under the draft law will depend, in each case, upon the individual facts, and the possibilities as to replacement of those engaged in the business by men or women outside the draft ages. Where elders are available, the younger men will not be exempt.

NO VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY AND NAVY ALLOWED

Pending Amendment To Draft Law All Must Wait Lest Industries of Country Be Thrown Into Great Confusion

NEW REGULATIONS TO BE REALLY SELECTIVE

Those Who Will Be Within New Age Limits Must Await Call To Colors—Three Hundred Thousand Drawn During August

WASHINGTON, August 9—(Associated Press)—Voluntary enlistments in the army and the navy have been suspended by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Navy Daniels, respectively, pending the passage of the amendments to the Selective Draft Law which are expected to extend the age limits for registrants to eighteen and forty-five years from twenty-one to thirty-one years, the present provision of the law. It is expected the amendments will pass and that passage may be secured during the present month.

PROTECT INDUSTRIES

It is announced in this connection that enlistments are suspended for the purpose of preventing disruption of the industries of the country in the rush of enlistments which promised to follow the announcement of intention to extend the draft age limits. Thousands of men over thirty-one years and other thousands of youths between the age of eighteen and twenty-one were preparing to "beat the draft" by entering the service of the country before they could be called. Such great numbers, taken from various industries would have had the effect of disturbing the business affairs of the country seriously.

TRULY SELECTIVE

It is the intention of the war department, with the passage of the legislation empowering the President to call to the Colors men between eighteen and forty-five years, regulations which will make the service truly selective and to insure the keeping of men employed in the war industries where they are now proving of great use to the country. There are men between twenty-one and thirty-one years who are needed at home in the conduct of the war and there are men between the ages of thirty-one and forty-five similarly needed.

CALLS ISSUED

One hundred thousand registrants from forty-three States were yesterday called by Provost Marshal General Crowder. These are to entrain on August 22. In addition to these 30,207 negroes from twenty-one States are called to the Colors, to entrain on August 30. These calls bring the total for August up to about 300,000 the figures which it was previously announced were contemplated by the August calls.

Neither Hawaii nor the District of Columbia is included in either of these two calls.

VESSELS TORPEDOED IN EUROPEAN WATERS

WASHINGTON, August 8—(Associated Press)—The American steamer Lake Pontchar and the British steamer Howard have been sunk by submarines off the French coast. No details of the sinking have been received.

(Continued on Page 3.)